

WHITEFIELD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
AND
Chief Public Health Inspector
FOR THE YEAR

1965

HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL
COUNCILLOR L. DONN, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J.W.JONES, J.P. (Chairman)
COUNCILLOR MRS. E. TITTERINGTON (Vice-Chairman)

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Councillor L. Donn, J.P.,	Councillor R. Knight
Councillor C. Farrand, J.P., C.C.,	Councillor G.A.P. Lomax
Councillor H.C. Fox	Councillor E. Ormrod
Councillor S.T. Hardy	Councillor E. Sewell

STAFF

Clerk of the Council

F.H. BUCKLEY

Medical Officer of Health

T.S. JONES, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Divisional Health Office, Parsons Lane, Bury. (Tel. Bury 4025)

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

D.J. HUNT, M.A.P.H.I., Assoc. R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector

R. FARRINGTON, M. R. S. H.

Technical Assistant (Clean Air)

H. MATTHEWS.

Clerks.

MRS. J. BANKS (Left 12/3/65)

MRS. J. REES (From 15/3/65)

MISS S.A. HARDMAN (From 29/11/65)

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District of Whitefield

October, 1966.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1965 on the health and sanitary conditions of the district.

Your attention is drawn to the fact that, although there has been an increase in population over 1964, the number of births last year dropped quite considerably in comparison with the previous year and that the number of deaths on the other hand increased. This means that our population is increasing because of additional persons coming to live in the area rather than by natural increase in population.

Although there were more infant deaths during the year I do not feel that this should be taken in isolation but that the trend over a period of five years is a better indication. This is shown in table 2 on page 8 and although the infant mortality rate has more than doubled over the previous year this is because of the slight increase in deaths and also in the decrease in the number of births thus giving a rather exaggerated view of the situation.

May I also draw your attention to table 1 in which the causes of deaths of infants under one year is shown. It will be observed that in most cases it would have been impossible to prevent any of these deaths occurring.

Once more it is very satisfactory to note that there have been no maternal deaths during the year and this again reflects credit on the hospital and domiciliary midwifery services.

With regard to the causes of death, it will be seen in table 3 that cancer has caused 41 deaths but that the major cause of death is due to some form of heart condition in which 68 persons out of the total of 190 died from this cause.

Infectious diseases were of no real significance during the year apart from a small outbreak of measles and it may be that in the next few years this may also be reduced due to the use of measles vaccine.

There was an increase in deaths due to bronchitis and a major factor in reducing the advent of chronic bronchitis with all its disadvantages could be the introduction of central heating in all our homes.

May I take this opportunity of thanking members of the Council, the Senior Officers and staff of the Health Department for their interest and help during the year.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

T. S. JONES.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,386
Population (census 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,370
Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population for 1965										15,700
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1965, according to Rate Books)										5,634
Rateable Value 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£496,875
Sum represented by a penny rate	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,925

LIVE BIRTHS:

					<u>Legitimate</u>	<u>Illegitimate</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	..	..	..	..	147	7	154
Female	.	..	..	..	138	6	144
					<hr/> 285	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 298

STILL BIRTHS:

Male	..	..	..	..	3	-	3
Female	.	..	..	..	1	-	1
					<hr/> 4	<hr/> -	<hr/> 4

Total Registered Births for 1965 ... 298

Total Registered Births for 1964 ... 365

TOTAL REGISTERED DEATHS:

	Male	Female	Total
For 1965	104	86	190
For 1964	86	80	166

TOTAL DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR:

For 1965	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	5	-	5
Female	1	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	1	7
For 1964			
Male	3	-	3
Female	1	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4	-	4

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR WEEKS OF AGE:

For 1965	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	3	-	3
Female	1	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4	1	5
For 1964			
Male	2	-	2
Female	1	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3	-	3

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE WEEK OF AGE:

For 1965	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	3	-	3
Female	1	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4	1	5
For 1964			
Male	2	-	2
Female	1	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3	-	3

All infants per 1,000 live births 23.5

There were seven deaths of infants under one year of age, five of which occurred in the first week of life.

A list of the ages and sex, and the causes of death of the seven infants, is appended herewith.

TABLE I

SEX	AGE	CAUSE OF DEATH	PLACE OF DEATH
Male	3 months	1a. Meningitis.	Hospital.
Female	2 days	1a. Cerebral Haemorrhage. 11. Diabetic Mother.	Hospital.
Male	5 months	1a. Intra Cerebral. c. Hydrocephalus. 11. Severe Dehydration.	Hospital.
Male	9 hours	1a. Prematurity.	Hospital.
Female	1 day	1a. Prematurity.	Hospital.
Male	16 hours	1a. Prematurity.	Hospital.
Male	1 day	1a. Prematurity.	Hospital.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Under the National Health Service Act the County Council is responsible for the health services under that Act.

The following matters are the responsibility of the Urban District Council:-

Inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation; provision of suitable water supplies; control of cleansing and disposal of refuse; inspection of all food and food-preparing premises; sampling of foodstuffs (milk, ice-cream, etc.) for bacteriological examination; the control of infectious disease; sanitary accommodation to houses; factories, shops and other premises; nuisances and defects; rodent control; offensive trades; smoke abatement including the development of smoke control areas, and many other matters concerned with environmental health.

The examination of pathological specimens and milk and water samples, is undertaken without charge, by the Public Health Laboratory at Withington Hospital, Manchester.

Hospital facilities are now under the Regional Board and Management Committees and patients are admitted without regard to local boundaries.

Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services are provided by the County Council and administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme.

TABLE II

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Still-births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. reg'd	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. reg'd	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. reg'd	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths reg'd.	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths reg'd.	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths reg'd.	Rate per 1,000 live births
Year 1965	298	19.0*	190	12.1*	4	13.2	Nil	Nil	7	23.5	5	16.8
Year 1964	365	23.6	166	10.7	10	26.7	Nil	Nil	4	11.0	3	8.2
Year 1963	323	21.3	189	15.2	5	15.2	Nil	Nil	11	34.1	7	21.7
Year 1962	277	18.7	178	14.7	6	21.2	Nil	Nil	5	18.1	3	10.8
Year 1961	246	17.0	151	10.4	6	23.8	Nil	Nil	4	16.3	2	12.2
Year 1960	227	16.7	151	11.1	8	17.6	Nil	Nil	4	17.3	1	4.4
Average 5 years	-	19.5	-	12.4	-	20.9	-	-	-	19.4	-	11.5

* Adjusted - Live Birth - rate (comparability factor, 0.95) = 18.1 per 1,000

Death-rate (comparability factor, 1.18) = 14.3 per 1,000

TABLE III

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH DURING
1965 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>1965</u>		<u>1964</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	-	3	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	-	2	5	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	14	-	6	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	1	-	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	2	-	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	15	6	6	14
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	1	-	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	13	14	9	11
Coronary Disease, Angina	21	19	27	10
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	2	-	1
Other Heart Disease	6	18	10	14
Other Circulatory Disease	3	4	3	6
Influenza	1	1	-	1
Pneumonia	3	2	-	1
Bronchitis	11	2	4	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	2	-	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	-	1	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	1	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	-	-
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	7	7	6	7
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-	1	2
All Other Accidents	-	1	3	2
Suicide	3	-	1	-
Total all causes	104	86	86	80

SECTION C

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

Cases of Infectious Diseases are treated without charge at the infectious disease hospital, and similarly pathological examinations are made without charge at the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, Manchester.

The National Health Service Act requires that copies of all notifications of infectious diseases must be forwarded without delay to the County Medical Officer. In practice these notifications are sent to the Divisional Medical Officer, so that he may correlate action within the Health division and to enable the Divisional Committee to gain a regular knowledge of the incidence of infectious disease throughout their area.

Diphtheria immunisation is now the responsibility of the County Council but close co-operation between the Urban District and the County Council is maintained particularly for propaganda purposes. During the year, 238 children under five years of age were immunised, 3 between the ages of five and nine.

In addition to the above, 728 children received a reinforcement injection during 1965.

TABLE IV

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO HAD COMPLETED A COURSE
OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION DURING 1965

YEAR OF BIRTH							
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958 -61	OTHERS UNDER 16	TOTAL
Diphtheria	86	131	17	4	3		241
Whooping Cough	86	131	17	4	2		240
Tetanus	86	131	17	4	3		241
Poliomyelitis	22	175	55	17	22	16	307

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO WERE GIVEN A REINFORCEMENT
INJECTION DURING 1965

YEAR OF BIRTH							
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958 -61	OTHERS UNDER 16	TOTAL
Diphtheria		78	72	16	365	199	728
Whooping Cough		78	72	16	6	1	173
Tetanus		78	72	16	363	190	719
Poliomyelitis	2	2	7	3	123	8	145

TABLE VI

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis)

RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1965

"Notifiable" Diseases	Total Cases At all ages	Total Cases Notified Years							Total Deaths	
		under 1	1 & 2	3 & 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 and over		age unknown
Acute Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever	9	-	1	1	5	-	2	-	-	-
Measles	92	5	30	32	21	2	1	-	1	-
Paratyphoid Fevers	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	6	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	8	-	3	-	1	-	2	2	-	-
Totals	120	7	37	34	31	2	5	3	1	-

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:

Table VII shows the results of bacteriological examinations made during the year.

TABLE VII

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS DURING 1965

Particulars of Examinations	Positive	Negative	Total
Salmonella) Dysentery)	78	161	239

TUBERCULOSIS:

There was one primary notification of Tuberculosis during 1965. The inward transfers, being people who took up residence in the district, came to a total of two.

There was one death from tuberculosis during 1965, in the age group 55 years and over.

Each case of tuberculosis is visited by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor of the Lancashire County Council as soon as possible after receipt of notification. Where desirable, Sanatorium or Hospital treatment is arranged after consultation between the Chest Physician and the Medical Practitioner concerned.

At the beginning of the year there were 54 recorded cases of tuberculosis, 3 cases were added and 24 cases taken off, leaving a total of 33 cases at the end of the year.

In no instance has there been any wilful neglect or refusal to notify. The notification of tuberculosis in this district being satisfactory.

There does not appear to be any excessive incidence of, or mortality from tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the area.

TUBERCULOSIS - Continued :

It has not been necessary to take action during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under the Public Health Acts relating to the compulsory removal to a hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Table VIII gives particulars of disinfection during the year.

TABLE VIII

DISINFECTION DURING 1965

DISEASE, etc.	NUMBER OF ROOMS	NUMBER OF ARTICLES
Tuberculosis	-	-
Other Causes	-	-

Room fumigation for diseases other than tuberculosis and smallpox is no longer recommended. Experience has shown that thorough cleansing with soap, water and disinfectant together with efficient ventilation of the rooms is adequate.

Infection, in the cases of diseases like scarlet fever and diphtheria is nearly always due to personal contact or to the infection of food and drink.

R E P O R T

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Health and Cleansing Department,
Town Hall,
WHITEFIELD.

October, 1966.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have the honour to present this Annual Report on local matters concerning environmental health.

The Compulsory Purchase Order for Besses Junction was confirmed in July by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The area consisted of forty-three unfit houses together with twelve other premises which were included in order to make an area suitable for redevelopment. The standard of housing in Whitefield is generally very good and within the next three years all houses which could be classed as unfit should have been dealt with. The number of applications for Standard Grants increased from 19 the year previous to 31, and work was completed in 29 cases. This is a welcome improvement but generally this work progresses at a very slow rate.

The problems of indiscriminate tipping by unknown persons still gives rise to a good many complaints throughout the year. A new problem is the growing number of cars being abandoned on open sites. These cars not only become an eye-sore but are dangerous to young children. This problem has been tackled vigorously and 14 such vehicles were removed for destruction and the total removed up to the time of this report is 32. So far no charge is made for this service as the dealer is able to get some value out of the scrap car which, for the moment at least, more than covers the cost of removal to his premises.

Close supervision of all food premises was maintained throughout the year and except for minor contraventions the standard was very good throughout the district. Increasing use was made of the slaughterhouse and 4187 animals were killed and inspected. A total of 2978 lbs. of meat and 1426 lbs. of offal was condemned and disposed of. In terms of inspectorial hours this represents an increase of one hundred per cent over last years total.

A full report is included on the work carried out under the Offices, Shops, and Railway Premises Act, 1963. This is an important piece of legislation since it allows local authorities to enforce, if need be, working conditions on premises similar to those enjoyed by Factory staffs for many years. One hundred and thirty premises are affected, and during the year fifty-two notices were served on either owners or occupiers of premises on which contraventions were found. It is hoped that

a further investigation into artificial lighting standards will be made this November and a report will be given in due course.

Whitefield continued its effort towards clean air and during the year two areas (Nos. 5b and 5c) were submitted to the Minister for confirmation and two areas (Nos. 5a and 5b) were brought into operation in September and December respectively. Up to the end of 1965 1,049 acres were included in smoke control orders representing 3,894 premises. To bring the picture up to date a further area has come into operation and Number 6 Smoke Control Order has been submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. This brings the total number of premises covered by Orders to 4,723 which is 72% of the total premises in the district. These figures reflect the Council's belief in Clean Air and I think they can be justifiably proud of their achievement.

Once again I have to report that it was difficult to recruit men for the refuse collection service. The total number of men engaged on refuse collection, including the Foreman and drivers was fourteen. Six of these men have over twelve months service, the remaining eight positions were filled by twenty-two different men throughout the year. Despite these difficulties I am pleased to report that a regular weekly service was maintained throughout the year.

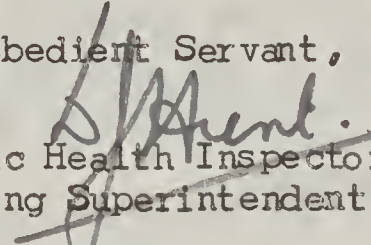
I would like to take this opportunity of recording my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their encouragement and support, and to express my thanks to all Chief Officers and their staff for their full co-operation.

It is with pleasure that I record my thanks to my very capable staff who have again given their loyal and unstinting service throughout the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,


Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

SECTION D

ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER:

The areas served by the former Irwell Valley Water Board and the Bacup Corporation Water Undertaking were transferred to the Bolton Corporation on the 1st April, 1963, under the Bolton Water (Amendment) Order 1963.

The source of supply is mainly from upland gathering grounds. The supply to Whitefield is taken from the Manchester Aqueduct through Hillock pumping station.

The Water Undertakers took 672 samples of raw water for bacteriological examination and 16 chemical analyses to determine the treatment necessary before going into the public supply.

One thousand seven hundred and eighty three bacteriological and partial chemical samples and 28 chemical analyses were taken by the water undertakers from water going into the public supply. Results showed that the filtered and treated water was of a satisfactory quality. B.Coli being absent in 97.03% of the potable water samples tested. All water is treated before passing into supply.

In 1965, an additional 198 yards of 2", 2835 yards of 3", 2318 yards of 4", 966 yards of 6" and 13 yards of 8" diameter water main were laid to new houses, and 22 yards of 2" diameter water main to existing houses.

Grant for Improved Supply:

Under the provisions of the Housing Act 1964 a local authority may give a discretionary grant towards the cost of providing a separate supply of water from the water main in a case where no separate supply exists and the supply is a poor one.

The Council have agreed to the payment of a grant for domestic premises equal to the cost of that part of the work carried out by the Water Undertakers subject to a maximum of £20. 0. 0.

DRAINS AND SEWERAGE:

The existing sewage disposal works consists of settling tanks and aeration beds situated at Moss Lane. A small plant under the control of Bolton Corporation serves an area of Park Lane.

Work is proceeding on the laying of the Whitefield connecting sewer and pumping station for the abandonment of the small disposal works at Park Lane. Progress has been made on the reconstruction and enlargement of the Bury Sewage Works at Blackford Bridge and it is anticipated that early in 1966 our Moss Lane Works will be closed down and the flow diverted to the Bury Sewage Works.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:

The figures below show the closet accommodation of the Urban District at the end of the year.

1. Number of pail closets	..	..	..	..	..	5
2. Number of waste water closets	..	..	..	..	..	50
3. Number of fresh water closets	..	..	..	..	..	6123
4. Number of privy middens	..	..	..	..	..	-
5. Number of movable dust bins	..	..	..	..	..	6717

PUBLIC CLEANSING

REFUSE COLLECTION

The subject matter of this section of the report deals with the financial year ending 31st March, 1966.

The number of men engaged in refuse collection, and the vehicles employed are as follows:-

- 1 S & D "Fore & Aft" vehicle with driver and 6 loaders.
- 1 Karrier Gamecock Side Loader with driver and 2 loaders.
- 1 Karrier Bantam Side Loader with driver and 2 loaders.

Once again I am pleased to report that a regular weekly collection of refuse was maintained throughout the year. Difficulties were experienced throughout the year in obtaining suitable men for this work. Many of the new recruits stop only for a few days which makes the organisation of a regular work output most difficult to say the least.

In addition to private development of houses and shops the scheme for Manchester's overspill will bring an increase in the refuse to be collected. It is anticipated that by the end of 1966 stage one will have been completed giving a total of 733 extra dwellings.

In order to cope with the increasing volume of refuse the Council have agreed to the purchase of a Shelvoke and Drewry 35 cubic yard continuous loading vehicle to replace the worn out Gamecock side loader. Trials have

taken place within the district and the advantages of this compression type of vehicle were very noticeable. It is anticipated that this vehicle will be in operation by the end of April, 1966.

DUST BIN MAINTENANCE

The scheme for the maintenance of dust bins, which was inaugurated in June, 1950, has continued to function in a satisfactory manner.

The number of bins replaced during the year was 389 and 21 dust bins were sold privately to purchasers of new houses.

The benefits derived from a dust bin maintenance scheme are many, the main one being the replacement of defective dust bins of a recognised standard within reasonable time. A larger bin is now provided having a capacity of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cu. ft. A rubber lid is fitted to reduce noise.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The Hydraulic Loading Shovel which was purchased in 1962 has made a vast difference to the consolidation and covering of refuse on the tip. The roadway to the tip face has been resurfaced with the aid of the machine and building materials brought to the tip by Contractors.

One of the greatest problems is the shortage of good covering material, although we do utilise the material out of the old tip.

SALVAGE

Revenue from the sale of Residuals

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Baled Waste Paper	323	6	0	0	2,586	8.	0.
Scrap Metal & Rags		34	0	0	23	16.	0.
					<hr/>		
Total	-				2,610	4.	0.
					<hr/>		

A new baling shed has been erected on the tip with loading and off-loading bays. The new building provides much better working conditions for the men and a greater capacity for the storage of baled and unbaled waste paper.

GENERAL

The land within the Urban District is being rapidly developed, and it is assumed that Stage 1, viz: 520 dwellings, of the overspill area will be completed by 1966. At the end of 1965, 140 of these were tenanted, and,

at the present rate of progress, by 1967 a total of 1,500 dwellings will have been erected. This is in addition to private development already taking place. This expansion will be allowed for in the type and size of future replacement vehicles and equipment.

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SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Details of the inspection work carried out during 1965 are shown in Table IX.

TABLE IX.

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Housing - No. of houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects - 207

No. of Inspections made for the purpose 394

Meat and Food Inspections :-

Food Inspection	253
Butchers' Shops	24
Farms	9
Fried Fish Shops	11
Bakehouses	17
Restaurant Kitchens, Cafes, etc.	28
Other Food Shops	143
Infected Disease and Disinfection	11
Water Supplies	73
Rodent Control	1099
Factories	14
Schools	4
Smoke Abatement	27
Smoke Control Areas	1025
Public Cleansing	251
Drains and Sewers	43
Sanitary Accommodation	18
Miscellaneous	291
Slaughterhouse & Knacker's Yard	222
Petroleum Acts	31
Standard Grants	273

In Table X are particulars of Notices served and complied with.

TABLE X

NOTICES	Served	Complied With
Formal Notices	19	18
Informal Notices ..	79	23

Clean Air Act.

Because of the reduced availability of premium smokeless fuels the Smoke Control Orders numbers 5 and 6 which were awaiting Ministry confirmation were withdrawn by the Council. A new survey was immediately undertaken of a smaller area within the former number 5 area consisting of 307 houses which required adaptation under the terms of the new standard for approved appliances. This area came into operation in September, 1965.

A further area containing 369 premises was inspected and submitted to the Ministry. This area came into operation on the 1st December, 1965. The response from the public has been good. They appreciate the free choice of approved appliances, and the increased grant has resulted in a higher standard of heating being adopted in houses included in smoke control areas.

There is no doubt that the level of air pollution, particularly visible pollutants, has been greatly reduced in the existing smoke control areas and this is a worthwhile achievement. It is the low level pollution which has the greatest effect on our health since this is the air that we have to breathe. The modern large industrial chimney is built high enough to allow the proper dispersal and hence the dilution of combustion gases at a level to do the least harm to health and vegetation. Grit and dust can be satisfactorily dealt with by means of the right type of arrestors.

The department continues to record the daily concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide by means of the volumetric recording apparatus. These figures are sent to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Warren Spring Laboratory, Stevenage, and in return they send us a monthly report of other districts which forms a means of useful comparison.

This National Survey of air pollution is of the utmost value since these figures represent, as mentioned above, the pollution which is contained in the air which we take into our lungs. Thus the information can be used in relation to the analysis of the incidence of bronchitis and

other respiratory infections over the country as a whole.

RODENT CONTROL.

Considerable work was done during the year. The Council continue to give a free service for private dwelling houses. Business premises are treated by request and a charge is made.

During the year a total of 328 visits and 771 revisits were made to various premises within the district. Because of the day-to-day supervision given to rodent control by our Rodent Operator it is noteworthy that the number of primary visits was greatly reduced from last year (1964-649 visits). The number of revisits are slightly more than last year (1964-717). This is due to the efficiency with which complaints are dealt with by our Rodent Operator so that the rats are destroyed quickly before having a chance to wander further afield. Thus, treatments have been concentrated on fewer premises.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIAL ACT, 1951

There are no premises in the area used for the manufacture of rag flock or other filling materials, but one is registered for the use of the filling materials.

SECTION E

H O U S I N G

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
<u>NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR:</u>		
(a) By the local authority	10	40
(b) By other local authorities	42	94
(c) By other bodies or persons	39	40

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES:

Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	209
Number of inspections made for the above purpose	617
Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:-	
(a) Number found during year	50
Number of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but capable of being rendered fit	58

CLEARANCE AREAS:

Number of dwelling houses demolished during year:-	
(a) Unfit houses	Nil
(b) Other houses	Nil
Number of persons displaced	Nil

HOUSES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS:

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Persons Displaced</u>
Houses demolished or closed during year: Housing Act 1957		
Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957	8	4
Local Authority owned houses demolished (M.O.H. Certificate)	Nil	Nil
Unfit Houses Closed: Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), 35(1) Housing Act 1957 ..	2	7

REPAIRS DURING YEAR:

	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Number of houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts	22
Houses in which defects were remedied under the Public Health Acts after service of formal notice:	
(a) By owners	3
(b) By local authority in default of owner	Nil
Houses in which defects were remedied under the Housing Act 1936 (Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16) after service of formal notice:	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owner	Nil

Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954:

Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5).	Nil
--	-----

UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT 1957):

Number of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation	Nil
Number of separate dwellings contained in above	Nil
Number of houses licensed for temporary accommodation	Nil

TABLE XI
HOUSING ACTS - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS ETC.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT 1959 "STANDARD GRANTS"	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
Applications submitted to local authority	31
Applications approved by local authority	31
Work completed	29
The standard grant scheme well received by local inhabitants, mainly owner-occupiers.	

RENT ACT 1957:

No applications were made for a Certificate of Disrepair during the year.

HOUSING CONDITIONS - GENERAL:

The standard of housing is generally good, consisting mainly of modern semi-detached property.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW COUNCIL HOUSES:

A scheme of 28 houses and 32 maisonettes was scheduled for the period. We have completed 20 houses and 12 maisonettes, the balance to be completed by late September, 1966.

At the end of the year there were 312 applicants for Council Houses, and maisonettes.

SECTION F

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION
OF FOOD

MILK:

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order 1958 made it a statutory requirement to sell only milk which is specially designated (such as tuberculin tested, pasteurised and sterilised) and this must be sold only in bottles properly marked to show the designation.

The supervision of milk production on farms is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The local authority may take samples of milk after it leaves the farm. They are also responsible for the prevention of the infection of milk and action necessary should this arise.

INVESTIGATION OF MILK SUPPLY.

The department took a total of 115 samples of milk from a herd of cows within the district in order to trace the source of brucella abortus organisms which were found in the milk. Whilst the investigation was being made an Order was placed on the milk prohibiting the sale for human consumption unless the milk was heat treated. The organisms were traced to three cows and these were slaughtered and the Order was withdrawn on the 29th March, 1965.

ICE CREAM:

Six samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination within the district and all were found to be within provisional grade I.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOOD:

Frequent inspections are made at retailers shops (including butchers' shops) where foodstuffs are stored, exposed for sale, or in course of preparation for sale.

There is one private slaughterhouse in existence. Details of slaughtering are given in Table XII.

TABLE XII

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED WITHIN
THE DISTRICT

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs
Number killed	34	276	182	3695
Number inspected	34	276	182	3695
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci				
Whole carcasses condemned . . .	-	6	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	70	1	282
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ..	14.7%	27.5%	0.55%	7.6%
Tuberculosis only				
Whole carcasses condemned . . .	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	2	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	-	0.72%	-	-
Cysticercosis				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	3	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	2	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	*1	-	-

* This carcase was totally condemned by reason that in addition to localised Cysticercosis it was also pyaemic and gangrenous.

ANALYSIS OF CONDEMNATIONS

TABLE XIIa

DISEASE CLASSIFICATION	Entire Carcase	Part Carcase	Head	Lungs	Heart	Diaphragm	Liver	Part Liver	Spleen	Kidneys	Stomach	Intestines	Udder	Tail	Weight of Meat lbs.	Weight of Offal lbs.
<u>Cattle</u> (310 inspected)																
Tuberculosis ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	24
Other than Tuberculosis .	6	11	8	11	7	3	41	28	10	14	2	2	-	-	2933	917
<u>Calves</u> (182 inspected)																
Tuberculosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than Tuberculosis .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Sheep</u> (3695 inspected)																
Tuberculosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than Tuberculosis .	1	-	-	7	-	-	167	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	484

Weight of
Meat

lbs

Weight of
Offal

lbs

Weights condemned

Tuberculosis

-

24

Weights condemned other
than Tuberculosis ...

2978

1402

2978

1426

CYSTICERCOSIS:

There were three cases during the year, two of them were sent for refrigeration for the specified period and the other was condemned as it was pyaemic and gangrenous.

KNACKER'S YARD:

There is one Knacker's Yard in the district, in which the carcasses of cattle, sheep and pigs are dealt with in a satisfactory manner.

Frequent inspections of these premises were made, and the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT:

Four slaughterman's licences were granted in accordance with the above Act.

FOOD CONDEMNED:

The following foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption in 1965 and dealt with as directed by statute.

Tinned Ham	123 lbs. 8 ozs.
Corned Beef	6 lbs. 12 ozs.
Pork Shoulder	39 lbs. 8 ozs.
Tinned Fish	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
Fruit Juice	9 lbs. 8 ozs.
Fresh Meat	2978 lbs. -
Offal	1426 lbs. -
	<hr/>
	4583 lbs. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
	<hr/>

FOOD POISONING:

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

FOOD PREMISES - FOOD HYGIENE:

Four hundred and seventy six inspections were made of food premises. In addition to verbal notices given at the time of visit thirty written notices were sent dealing with contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

The standard maintained in the majority of cases is very satisfactory.

The following table gives a summary of the types of food premises in the district:-

TABLE XIII

TYPE OF BUSINESS

	<u>Number</u>
Grocers and general provision dealers	45
Greengrocers: Fruiterers; Fishmongers	19
Butchers shops	14
Bakers and confectioners	17
Fried fish shops	9
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, etc. ..	16
Canteens, restaurants, cafes and similar catering establishments	10
Others	6
	<hr/>
	136
	<hr/>

ADULTERATION AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD:

The Food and Drugs Authority for this district is the Lancashire County Council.

I am indebted to Dr. S.C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, for the following summary of work carried out in this district.

A total of 112 samples was obtained, consisting of 71 samples of milk (15 of which were samples of Channel Island Milk) and 41 others comprising:-

3 tea	1 flavouring material (vanilla)
1 currant	1 effervescent aspirin tablets
1 lemon pie filling, canned	2 Agarol
1 fruit, canned	2 bread
1 blackcurrant and apple pie	1 Paracetamol tablets
1 lemon flavouring	1 honey
1 lard	1 cut mixed peel
1 white pepper	1 flavouring essence
1 curry powder	1 bread (rolls)
1 table jelly	1 pickles
1 Doriden tablets	1 plain flour
2 fresh fruit (apples)	1 coffee and chiccory essence
1 double cream	1 baking powder
2 butter	1 blancmange powder
1 beef sausage	1 pork sausage

1 liquid paraffin emulsion
1 biscuits

1 Ferrodic tablets
2 flour confectionery

I give below details of those samples upon which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:-

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 informal milk (Channel Islands)	contained 0.08 I.U. penicillin per ml.	Dairy informed.
1 formal milk (Channel Islands)	contained 0.05 I.U. penicillin per ml.	Dairy informed.
1 liquid paraffin emulsion.	contained 0.11% by weight of phenolphthalein-"liquid paraffin emulsion" is the official synonym for emulsion of liquid paraffin B.P.C. which does not contain phenolphthalein.	Vendor communicated with.
1 informal milk (Channel Islands)	Deficient of 2.5% fat	Vendor notified and further sample obtained.
1 formal milk	contained 0.075 I.U. pencillin per ml.	Dairy and M.M.B.informed.

TABLE XIV

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

	Class of premises				
	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale shops warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel storage depots
(a) No. of registered premises at end of year	23	90	3	12	2
(b) No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year	20	43	2	4	-
(c) No. of exemptions current at end of year	None	None	None	None	None
Space (s.5(2))	None	None	None	None	None
Temperature (s.6)	None	None	None	None	None
Sanitary convenience (s.9)	None	None	None	None	None
Washing Facilities (s.10)	None	None	None	None	None
(d) No. of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises				-	169
(e) Details of prosecutions during the year				-	None

Number of persons employed

Offices	91	
Retail Shops	233	
Wholesale shops, warehouses	27	
Catering establishments, canteens	68	
Fuel storage depots	10	178 males
	<u>429</u>	251 females

No. of contraventions found during the year was 198.

Cleanliness:

Of the 69 premises inspected, 18 required the cleaning or redecoration of some part of the premises.

Overcrowding:

No instance of overcrowding was found.

Temperature:

At 42 of the premises the provision of a thermometer was required and at 5 premises which had no means of heating whatever, the provision of heating has been requested.

Ventilation:

The provision of ventilation was required in 14 workrooms.

Lighting:

Generally satisfactory in shops but inadequate in offices. See separate report on lighting.

Sanitary Conveniences:

At 11 premises the sanitary conveniences required cleansing or redecoration; 3 conveniences required ventilation and 9 were inadequately lighted.

Washing Facilities:

In 2 cases no wash-hand basin was provided and in 11 cases there was no hot water supply to existing wash-hand basins. The provision of soap or towels was also required in 6 instances.

Drinking Water:

This was available at all the premises inspected.

Floors, Passages, and Stairs:

Handrails were required to 3 staircases and repairs required to 1 staircase and 3 floors found to be in a dangerous condition.

First Aid:

42 premises required either the provision of a first aid box or the adaptation of the existing box to comply with the quantities of requisites and appliances as required by the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises First Aid Order, 1964.

The Information for Employees Regulations, 1965:

At 25 premises there was not displayed an Abstract of the Act, O.S.R.9 or booklet O.S.R.9B.

Re-visits will be made to all these premises to secure compliance with the Act and Regulations.

Special Report on Lighting Standards:

In accordance with L.A. Circular 9 (Supplement No.1) a survey of the lighting standards in offices and shops was carried out during the month of November.

My general impression of the standard of both natural and artificial lighting in offices is that it is very inadequate. The accompanying photometer readings were all taken during November and in all cases artificial lighting was in use at the time. Even so, in only 27% of readings taken at desks in office rooms was the standard higher than 25 lumens per square foot, and in 10% the readings were actually less than 5 lumens.

PHOTOMETER READINGS IN ROOMS IN OFFICE PREMISES

Lumens per square foot.	Desk	Filing Cabinet	Switchboard	Duplicator
Less than 5	8	4	1	1
5 - 10	12	1	-	3
10 - 15	11	1	-	2
15 - 25	29	4	2	1
More than 25	22	1	-	-

My impression of the standard of lighting in shops is more favourable in regard to the actual sales section of the shop premises but in the stock-rooms, packing departments and preparation rooms (except food preparation rooms) the standard of lighting tends to deteriorate.

Attention to the lighting of staircases and washrooms appears to be very neglected, three staircases giving readings of 4, 1 and 2 and five wash-rooms giving readings of 10, 8, 17, 11 and 3. In numerous instances, on entering an office room for inspection purposes my impression has been that the room is satisfactorily lighted but on placing the photometer at a working plane an extremely low reading has been recorded.

Advice has been given and further inspections will be made to ensure that lighting standards are maintained at a satisfactory level. It is expected that this section of the Act will be readily complied with since modern lighting design is very efficient and can be provided at relatively low cost and occupiers are anxious to improve this basic amenity where any deficiency is brought to their notice.

APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1965 FOR THE

URBAN DISTRICT OF WHITEFIELD

IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 to 1959

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act 1937

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	10	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	55	19	4	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	65	25	4	-

INDEX

	<u>Pages</u>
SECTION A. Statistics and Social Conditions	4-6
SECTION B. General provision of Health Services.	7-9
SECTION C. Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases	10-17
SECTION D. Environmental Circumstances	18-23
SECTION E. Housing	24-26
SECTION F. Inspection and Supervision of Food	27-32
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act.	33-37

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<u>Pages</u>	<u>Pages</u>
Births 4	Meat inspection 27-29
Clean Air Act 22	Milk 27
Deaths 5	Neo-natal mortality 8
Deaths - principal causes 9	Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 33
Disinfection 14	Population 4
Drains and Sewage 18	Public Health Inspector's Letter 16-17
Dust bins 20	Public Health Inspections 21
Factories - prescribed particulars 34-37	Rag Flock 23
Food and Drugs Sampling 31-32	Refuse Collection 19
Food condemned 30	Refuse Disposal 20
Food poisoning 30	Rodent Control 23
Food premises 30	Sanitary Accommodation 19
Health Committee 1	Salvage 20
Health Services. 7	Slaughterhouse 27
Housing. 24-26	Staff 1
Immunisation 10	Tuberculosis 13-14
Infants - cause of death 6	Vaccination 11
Infant Mortality 8	Vital Statistics 4-8
Infectious diseases 10-14	Water Supplies 18
Knacker's Yard 30	
Maternal mortality 8	

